

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days.

Interesting Items Gathered from All parts of the World Condensed Into Small Space for the Benefit of Our Readers.

Personal.

Thomas E. Sauls, a sergeant in the Seminole Indian war and participant in the Mexican and Civil wars, died at Joplin, Mo., at the age of 104 years.

Senor Don Angel Ugrate has appeared in Washington and asked to be permitted to act as diplomatic representative of the provisional government of Honduras.

Baron Kaneko, who it is rumored, is to become Japanese Ambassador to Washington, is a graduate of Harvard.

Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, now in jail following conviction for grafting, has been removed from office by the supervisors.

Col. Thomas Snell, millionaire banker and landowner, of Bloomington, Ill., is dead. He was prominent in the Civil war and a close friend of President Lincoln.

William Allen White, of Emporia, Kan., delivered the address to graduates at the annual commencement exercises at the Oberlin, O., college.

Harry Leapheart, a cadet of the class of '09 at the Annapolis naval academy, died recently at his home in Brookfield, Mo.

Secretary Taft inspected Fort Leavenworth recently. The inspection included a dress parade of all the troops stationed there.

Marcelin Albert and other leaders of the wine growers' revolt in the south of France have been arrested and placed in jail at Montpellier.

The 20th annual convention of the Kansas Christian Endeavor society was held in Kansas City, Kan. Almost every one of the 800 subordinate societies was represented.

Joseph Ripley has resigned his position as a consulting engineer of the Panama Canal commission to accept a more lucrative position in this country.

Prof. A. S. Herschel, the distinguished English astronomer, died recently near London.

John Pierson Titcomb, the sole surviving officer of the Texas navy, died recently at the home of his daughter in Denver.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, who has been suffering from an acute attack of indigestion, is now convalescent.

Secretary Taft recently addressed an audience of 8,000 persons at the Ottawa, Kan. Chautauqua assembly.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws has been conferred upon Vice President Fairbanks by the Northwestern University, of Chicago.

Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court, recently celebrated his 70th birthday in Washington.

Ex-Senator Lucien Baker of Kansas died recently at his home in Leavenworth after a lingering illness. He was a native of Ohio and was 64 years of age.

Miscellaneous.

Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, has formally announced that there is no foundation for the rumor that Ambassador Aoki is to be recalled.

The Newport News Shipbuilding company and the Fore River Shipbuilding company were the successful bidders for the two 20,000 ton battleships for the American navy. They will be the largest and best vessels in the world when completed.

Because his mother required him to dig a cellar, Charles McKinney, a 14-year old boy of Galena, Kan., killed himself.

Five men were blown to pieces in an explosion in a powder plant in Sinnemahoning, Pa. Only fragments of their bodies was found.

The democrats of Oklahoma met in convention at Oklahoma City and ratified the nominations recently made at the state primary. The question of prohibition will be submitted to a vote of the people.

Pittsburg, Kan., has raised \$52,862 by small subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a Y. M. C. A. building.

The threatened strike of the telegraphers in the employ of the Western Union and Postal companies has been declared off, a satisfactory agreement having been reached.

The 39th national convention of the Junior Order United American Mechanics was recently held in Tremont Temple, Boston.

In the Denver public lands convention charges of attempts to pack the meeting were made by administration and anti-administration men.

Judge Pollock of the United States district court has decided that where beer or other liquors have been bought in other states delivery may be made in Kansas and has issued an injunction restraining the officers of Kansas City, Kan., from interfering with such delivery.

Gov. Hoch and others were present when the \$5,000 silver service, the gift of the state of Kansas, was presented to the battleship Kansas at Philadelphia.

The railroad attorneys have agreed with Attorney General Hadley to put the two-cent law into effect in Missouri for three months before making any attempt to contest the validity of the law.

Railroad accounting in the United States and Canada is to be identical according to an arrangement entered into between the two governments.

A suit has been filed in Philadelphia by the government to break up the monopoly of the anthracite coal carrying railroads in Pennsylvania.

The Interstate Commerce commission has ordered the M. K. & T. railway to reduce its rate on coal from Mineral, Kan., to Freeman, Mo., from \$1.05 a ton to 80 cents.

Typhoid fever is again epidemic in Pittsburg, Pa., 228 cases being reported in two weeks.

The Missouri Republican club of Kansas City recently gave a banquet at which Harry S. New, chairman of the national committee was the guest of honor.

In the Haywood trial at Boise, Idaho, the bomb which was made by Harry Orchard to kill Judge Goddard was produced in court and identified by witnesses.

In the federal court at Leavenworth, Kan., Judge Amidon appointed Judge Z. T. Hazen, special referee in bankruptcy to administer the Uncle Sam company property.

A call for a national industrial peace conference to meet in San Francisco in July has been issued by the conciliation committee of that city, with the encouragement of President Roosevelt.

The body of Midshipman Murfin, of Jackson, Ohio, the last of the missing occupants of the battleship Minnesota's launch which sank in Hampton Roads, has been recovered.

Complaints are coming from parts of Kansas that unscrupulous employment agencies are sending workers to the country before the harvest is ready.

It is rumored in oil circles that John W. Gates, has entered into an agreement with H. Clay Pierce, to purchase the interests of the Waters-Pierce Oil company in Texas.

The Washington University of St. Louis, recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, was the orator of the occasion.

The National Eclectic Medical society, at its meeting in Los Angeles, selected Kansas City as the place of the next annual convention.

The telegraph operators employed by the Western Union and Postal companies at San Francisco have struck for 25 per cent increase in wages, notwithstanding the agreement entered into at New York with Labor Commissioner Neill.

The state has closed its case in the Haywood trial at Boise, Idaho, and immediately after the announcement was made the defense filed a motion to dismiss the defendant on the showing made by the prosecution. After argument the court overruled the motion.

The convention at Denver to discuss the government's policy regarding public lands organized by selecting Dr. J. M. Wilson, of Wyoming, as chairman and Fred P. Johnson, of Colorado, as secretary.

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association believes that anti-saloon sentiment will find a place in the national platforms next year, and are preparing to raise a large fund to meet the conditions.

The American Sheet and Tinplate company, and the Amalgamated association have reached an agreement regarding wages for next year. The scale of wages in effect now will stand.

Judge Wood, in the Haywood trial at Boise, Idaho, admitted as evidence many articles from the Miners' Magazine which tended to show the animus of the Western Federation against former Gov. Steunenberg.

According to the Census bureau the production of lumber in the United States for 1906 was 37,490,357,000 feet; of laths 3,802,220,000, and of shingles, 11,885,455,000.

A battalion of infantry stationed in southern France deserted with their arms and ammunition and joined the revolting wine growers. They were later induced to return to their regiment.

An attempt was made by a party of tramps to wreck the fast mail train on the M. K. & T. railroad near Paola, Kan. They succeeded in wrecking a freight train.

LITTLE CAUSE FOR WORRY.

More or Less Glittering Bait Held Out to Cow Punchers.

Over in the Salmon river meadows country, in Idaho, ranged a wild and woolly bunch of long-haired cow punchers, whose knowledge of the world was confined mainly to trips after cattle into surrounding counties. Into this reckless but verdant community there came the smooth-tongued representative of a wild west show, who hired several riders at a high salary to do a hair-raising act, the chief feature being that they should appear to be thrown from their horses and dragged by the foot.

After they had practiced in a corral for a while one of them loosened himself and rising from the dirt, disheveled and dazed, inquired:

"Say, mister, ain't this rather dangerous? We might get killed."

"That's all right," chirped the show's representative cheerfully. "Your salary will go on just the same."—Lippincott's Magazine.

THE REORGANIZED NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The new Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, chosen by the policyholders under the Armstrong laws, has taken charge of the company's affairs and has begun the work of reorganization.

In choosing the principal officers of the company, the Board has adhered to the idea that a life insurance company should be managed by life insurance men. The new president is Darwin P. Kingsley, a college bred man of good New England stock, who has been in the company's service in a variety of capacities for a period of nearly twenty years. In the parlance of life insurance, he "began with the rate book" and has advanced step by step up to his present position.

The first vice president of the company is Thomas A. Buckner, who has served the company for more than a quarter of a century,—indeed has never had any other business connection.

Associated with these men are others long trained in the company's service, each an expert in his own department of work. Wm. E. Ingersoll, who has for many years had charge of the company's great business in Europe, is one of the second vice presidents, and will continue at the head of the company's office in Paris.

Rufus W. Weeks, who has been in the company's service for nearly forty years, ranks next to Mr. Buckner as vice president, and continuous as chief actuary of the company.

The policyholders have expressed their belief in this company in no uncertain terms. The upheaval in life insurance within the last two years has resulted in a great deal of misunderstanding and policyholders, alarmed on matters which were not very clear to them, have been disposed to give up their contracts at a heavy sacrifice. This has not been true in the New York Life to any great extent. The company had \$2,000,000,000 insurance on its books when the life insurance investigation began, and while the laws of the State of New York now do not permit any company to write over \$150,000,000 a year (which is about one-half the New York Life formerly did), the company's outstanding business still exceeds \$2,000,000,000.

Policyholders generally will be still further reassured by this action of the Board, as it places at the head of the company to protect their interests men of thorough training and unexceptionable character.

Injury from Mosquitoes.

New Jersey has many places ideal in situation and accessibility, and one such place developed rapidly to a certain point and there it stood, halted by the mosquitoes that bred in the surrounding marsh lands. Country club, golf, tennis and other attractions ceased to attract when attention was necessarily focused on the biting or stinging pests that intruded everywhere, and the tendency was to sell out. But the owners were not ready to quit without a fight, and an improvement society was formed which consulted with my office and followed my advice. In one year the bulk of the breeding area was drained, mosquitoes have since been absent almost entirely; one gentleman, not a large owner, either, told me his property had increased \$50,000 in value, and new settlers began to come in. This year one of the worst breeding areas of the olden day was used as a camping ground, and 100 new residences are planned for next year.—Prof. John B. Smith, in the Popular Science Monthly.

Her Disease.

One day Marjorie, aged three, wanted to play doctor with her sister. Marjorie was the "doctor," and she came to make a call on her sister, who made believe she was sick. "Do you want to know what you've got?" the doctor asked, after a critical examination. "Yes," faintly assented the sick woman. "You've got dirty hands," said Marjorie, dropping in disgust the wrist on which she had been feeling the pulse.

DENVER MILLIONAIRES INDICTED

Grand Jury Finds Cause for Holding Prominent Men.

Denver.—Four Denver millionaires have been indicted by the federal grand jury, which since May 14th has been investigating coal and timber frauds in Colorado. Two other Denver men had true bills found against them, and, altogether, twenty indictments involving seventy-three persons, were returned.

The offenses alleged against the indicted men are violations of the laws regarding timber, coal, homestead and mining filings and conspiracy in connection with these violations. Four St. Louis corporations were indicted on allegations of false bidding.

The Denver men known to be indicted for alleged fraudulent timber and coal filings, on conspiracy charges, either as entrymen or promoters, are:

A. T. Sullenberger, millionaire, 1071 Washington street, connected with Whitney Newton in the lumber business, and interested in the Pagosa Springs Lumber Company.

Edgar M. Biggs, millionaire, 1174 Race street, president of the New Mexico Lumber Company.

John Porter, millionaire, Denver and Durango, president of the Porter Fuel Company of Durango, which owns 10,000 acres of coal land; formerly had large smelter interests but sold them recently.

Robert Forrester, formerly with the Denver & Rio Grande; now geologist for the Utah Fuel Company.

Oris B. Spencer, 1540 Lafayette street, formerly a federal office holder and former clerk of the District Court.

John J. McGinnity, millionaire, 1850 York street, interested in the New Mexico Lumber Company.

Others indicted include timber, stone, homestead and mining entrymen, and promoters from a half dozen states. Inquiry was made into the business of Charles Freeman of the state of Washington, C. E. Herr of Durango as to timber and stone entries, Milwaukee and St. Louis people of prominence as to similar transactions, and people in Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Wisconsin and Utah. No official information was given out as to the outcome in these cases. An effort is being made to keep the results secret until those of the people who were indicted shall be arrested and placed under the \$5,000 bonds prescribed by the court for each case.

In every one of the cases where indictments have been returned, however, there is a possibility of a penitentiary sentence, if a conviction is secured. But many of the complaints in issue are already involved in civil suits.

Of the cases considered by the grand jury, twelve were alleged land fraud transactions, and in a general way include charges that large corporations, through agents and small holders, secured homestead and other entries through "stool pigeons," the result being to get through the names of others new and large holdings for the corporations. There are other changes in some cases, especially as to the alleged wrongful procuring of timber, but the "stool pigeon" allegations cover most of the lumber cases and involve in the meshes of the law the men who are alleged to have profited by the transactions, the alleged "stool pigeons" and the alleged promoters.

Competition for Harriman.

Washington.—About the Fourth of July Ezra Meeker, who has come out of the farthest West in a prairie schooner drawn by oxen, expects to lay before President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay a plan for the overthrow of Harriman and the solution of the problem of railroad monopoly in the United States which deserves careful consideration.

The plan contemplates nothing less than the construction of a great continental roadway from the Missouri river to Puget sound, over the line of the old "Oregon Trail," and possibly continuing eastward from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard over the old Cumberland pike, a national road built by the federal government in the early part of the nineteenth century. Twice Meeker has traveled the trail in an ox wagon. The first time was in 1851, when he left Indianapolis and crossed to Puget sound. A few years ago he conceived the idea of returning East over the same route and interesting the inhabitants of the towns along the way in erecting monuments to mark historic points along the old highway. He set out with his ox team and the original prairie schooner in January, 1906.

After reaching his old home at Indianapolis he evolved his scheme for a reconstructed Oregon trail, free to all who could find any means of conveyance, as likely to point the way to a solution of the whole problem of railway oppression and monopoly, and determined to continue his journey across the continent and lay the matter before the President. As Meeker has been promised the support of the National Good Roads Association and the national automobile associations, it is not at all impossible that he may yet see his dream come true.

POWER PROJECT

RESERVOIR TO HOLD 250,000,000 CUBIC FEET OF WATER.

GREAT DAM NEAR BOULDER

Three Hundred Men Are Now Working On Dam to Be 140 Feet High.

Boulder, Colo.—Nearly 300 men are now working in Boulder canon on the great reservoir projects of the Central Colorado Power Company or the electric and hydraulic, as it is better known. The plan of the company is stupendous, and when completed Boulder county will have one of the greatest power plants in the world.

The greatest interest centers in the work of the new company, as it is being backed by the General Electric Company, which hopes to supply the entire northern section of the state with cheap power, produced by turbine-driven engines. On the other hand the plant of the Northern Colorado Power Company, subsidiary corporation of the Westinghouse Electric Company, located at Lafayette, will be in operation by the end of this month and will get a big start over the hydraulic company, which will not be in operation before the 1st of June, 1908, and maybe later.

Reservoir at Nederland.

The plan of the hydraulic and Electric company includes the erection of a gigantic reservoir at Nederland, the piping of the water from this dam to a second reservoir at Magnolia, and then the water will be conducted over the mountain and drop 1,900 feet to the power plant below, which is located on Boulder creek, about a mile above Four Mile creek.

Sulphide flats, where the Nederland dam will be built, is located on Boulder creek, about a mile above the tungsten camp. The valley at this point widens out, forming a natural basin about three-quarters of a mile across. The old road to Eldora formerly ran through the gulch along the creek, but has now been moved back on the hillside, ten feet above the level of the water in the reservoir. At the east end of the site the valley narrows until the water rushes through a passage in the hills that is less than 100 feet across.

At this spot the dam will be erected. It will be built of concrete, with a rock and dirt core, and will be 720 feet thick at the bottom. Trestles are nearly completed on both sides of the dam, on which cars will be run to dump the materials. The hills curve gradually in front of the dam, but are not high enough to hold back the water that will be impounded, so that it will be necessary to raise the wall about twenty-five feet above them. The hill on the south forms almost a natural spillway, in which about forty men are now at work digging out a trench which will be sixty-three feet wide at the bottom and eight feet deep. Its length is 1,250 feet, and large gates at the upper end will be operated by electricity, only being opened in flood time or when the dam is threatened. The sides and bottom will be ripped up and then covered with cement.

Will Be 140 Feet High.

The dam itself will be 140 feet high, and 1,700 feet long. It will back the water for about two miles, and will impound 520,000,000 cubic feet of water. About 150 men are now working on the main dam, and more are being put to work as fast as they can be taken. Spring water is carried to the camp in pipes, and an electric light plant is being installed, so that both night and day shifts can be run. A flume at the bottom of the dam will carry away the regular flow of the creek, the company intending to operate solely with the flood waters, enough coming down the canon in the spring to fill the reservoir in a short time.

A steel and cement pipe will convey the water from this reservoir to a second one, to be erected on the hill east of Magnolia. This will be a storage reservoir, and little water will be taken in from the surrounding hills, the main supply coming in the pipe line. Two miles of steel pipe, weighing 4,600,000 pounds, and strong enough to support a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch, will carry the water from here to the power plant, 1,900 feet below in the canon.

A tramway alongside of the pipe line will transport a load of eight tons, and will be operated by three plants of machinery. This tramway is early completed, and a large force is engaged in laying the pipe, which will be sixty inches in diameter at the top, and narrow to forty-four inches at the bottom, where it will be turned into immense Pelton type water wheels, which will generate 20,000 horse power. A large space has been cleared here for the power plant, which is to be built on the hillside along the Boulder creek.

The magnitude of the work can be seen by the material that will be employed in the construction. Over 500,000 worth of machinery will be used, including three seventy-ton steam shovels, six locomotives, 150 cars, steel concrete mixers and rock crushers capable of a daily output of 800 yards of concrete, and several derricks.

Railroad Builds Spur.

The Colorado & Northwestern railroad has found it necessary to build a spur into the reservoir, the track being about two miles long. When this is finished the company will be able to receive its supplies several days earlier than at present, and the work will be vastly facilitated.